



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

5. From men wandering and groping about, waiting for the end of war or famine, or after a destructive storm, or when strange portents appear—4.1280 ff.
- V. Similes Drawn from the Objects and Materials of Civilized Life
  - A. \*From a Ship—the distance a merchantman can make in a day—1.603<sup>29</sup>.
  - B. From Smaller Objects in Wood
    1. From a roller—2.594.
    2. From an arrow—2.600.
    3. From oars—2.1255.
    4. From a bow—2.592.
    5. From beams stretched in rows on beach—1.1003 ff.
  - C. From Liquids
    1. From drops of olive oil—4.626.
    2. From milk, its whiteness—4.977 f.
  - D. From Metals
    1. From gold—4.729.
    2. From molten lead—4.1680 f.
  - E. From hide of a yearling ox or hind—4.174 f.
  - F. From the color of newly-cut flesh—3.857.
  - G. From the distance between turning-posts and starting-place in a race course—3.1272 ff.
- VI. Similes Likening Human Beings to the Gods
  - A. To Apollo, his beauty—1.307 ff., 3.1283.
  - B. \*To Artemis, her beauty—3.876 ff.
  - C. To Poseidon, going to the Isthmian games—3.1240 ff.
  - D. \*To Ares—3.1282.
- VII. Similes Drawn from Mythical Characters
  - A. From the Thyiads—1.636.
  - B. From Typho, or some other Earth Giant—2.38 ff.

### REVIEW

Discovery in Greek Lands. A Sketch of the Principal Excavations and Discoveries of the last Fifty Years. By F. H. Marshall. Cambridge: at the University Press (1920). Pp. xi + 127. Illustrated. 8 sh., 6 d.

This is an attractive little sketch, with well selected illustrations, of the results of excavations in Greek lands since 1870, written for the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. It gives much information about vases, sculpture, and other art finds, as well as about archaeology and topography. The specialist will probably turn to Michaelis, *A Century of Archaeological Discoveries* (translated by Miss Kahnweiler: see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 2. 158), and to the detailed reports in the *Journals*, but the general reader who would like to know something of the progress of discovery in Greece and Greek lands will find this a very useful book; even the archaeologist will profit by this good brief résumé and will find it a valuable introduction to the subject. The material is arranged chronologi-

cally and the main sites are treated under an earlier and a later prehistoric period (before 1000 B.C.: 1000 B.C.-700 B.C.), and under an earlier and a later historic period (700-500 B.C.: 500-150 B.C.). The term "pre-historic" is certainly incorrect and misleading, since the word is generally applied nowadays in a different sense. There are special chapters on temple sites and on the great centers of Greek life, Delphi, Olympia, etc., and on Some Isolated Discoveries. But there is no mention of the excavation of post-Mycenaean sites in Cyprus, or of the finds in Southern Russia, especially at Kertsch and Olbia. There is a detailed bibliography and a list, in chronological and topographical order, of the more important excavations. The book is fairly accurate for so broad a subject, but I have noticed a few bad slips, and there are one or two other points to which attention may be called.

On page 28 it is said that "no traces of Mycenaean civilization were found at Olympia", but Dörpfeld a few years ago found there several rude stone houses, the older of round, the younger of semi-oval, plan, which may be as late as the bronze age, though they are commonly regarded as neolithic. On page 36, instead of one of two almost identical illustrations of the so-called Typhon, the reconstruction of the whole group might have been given. An up-to-date picture of Peirene at Corinth should replace the illustration on page 40. On page 63 we read that the theater at Priene had a raised platform, which possibly served as a stage. Mr. Marshall says that the use as a stage is doubtful, but it is practically certain that in Greek days the actors acted in the orchestra at Priene. It is hard to get rid of the English theory that the Greeks acted on a stage. The Council House at Miletus was built between 175 and 164 B.C. by Timarchus and Heracleides, not in the third century B.C. (65). Nor are the columns which fronted the stage at Miletus alternately of black and red marble (67); but the lower marble part of each column is red, the upper channeled part black, and the capital of white marble. It is very doubtful whether there are any remains of a theater at Sardis (71). The Doric temple on Aegina is said (80) to have been considered till comparatively recent times that of Zeus Panhellenios. The forgery on which that name rested was early discovered. Till Furtwaengler's excavations in 1901 the temple was generally called 'The Temple of Athena'. I cannot bring myself to think that the archaic inscription which mentions Aphaea shows that the later fifth-century temple was dedicated to Aphaea and not to Athena, but the new name will probably continue to go into articles and handbooks. Surely the sculptures do not represent a battle between Greeks and Amazons (81), but an earlier and a later expedition against Troy. There are no female figures at all in the pediments reconstructed in Munich except the Athena in the middle. Another curious error occurs on page 85, where the great temple of Hera at Samos, which Herodotus calls 'the greatest temple of all those we know', is said to have 132 columns in all, a triple row of

<sup>29</sup>Compare Od. 4.356 f.

eight columns at each end, and a double row of twenty-four on each long side, together with ten in the pronaos. That would make 130, not 132. As a matter of fact there are 133 columns, and, whereas there is a triple row of eight columns in front, there are three rows of nine behind, the difference being due to the desire to avoid the necessity for such long architrave blocks as are used in front. The summary by Dawkins, in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 31. 306, of Wiegand, *Erster Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Samos*, to which Mr. Marshall refers (118), has it correct. The combat to which reference is made on page 90 is, as the inscriptions show, between Hector and Aeneas on one side and Menelaus and Ajax (surely not Meryon, which is probably a mistake for Memnon) on the other (compare Poulsen, *Delphi* 120). On page 91 there seems to be a confusion between the earlier pedimental sculptures of the temple of Apollo to which Euripides in the *Ion* referred (see my review of Frederick Poulsen, *Delphi*, which is to appear in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 14), and of which there are remains, and the later sculptures to which Pausanias refers, but of which no fragments have been found. The Agias is said (91) to be a good contemporary copy of a portrait statue by Lysippus, which is very unlikely. The seats in the theater at Delphi are said (92) to be covered with inscriptions relating to the manumission of slaves, but these are on the famous polygonal wall, the Pelargikó, which supports the terrace of the Apollo temple to the South.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. DAVID M. ROBINSON.

#### Classical Articles in Non-Classical Periodicals

- American Ceramic Society, *Journal* of—July, A Note on the Etymology of the Word "Ceramic", W. A. Oldfather.
- American Lumberman—May 15, Some Big Timbers of Antiquity.
- American Oriental Society, *The Journal* of—Vol. 40, Part V, 1920, The Textual Criticism of Inscriptions, R. G. Kent.
- Atlantic Monthly—Feb., An Echo from Horace, Richard Le Gallienne [un-Horatian in tone and movement, this poem seems likely to strengthen the already too prevalent conception of Horace as a *flaneur*, a man about town. Épp. 2.2.214-215 is quoted as furnishing the theme].
- Bulletin of The John Rylands Library—Dec., 1919-July, 1920, The Woodpecker in Human Form, Rendel Harris [dealing chiefly with more Northern developments of the myth, this article frequently links those developments with Greek mythology].
- Bulletin of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education—Vol. X, No. 8, 1920—The Classics for Engineers, Evan T. Sage [a reply to a paper, by Mr. Rudolph Hering, in the *Engineering News-Record*, June 26, 1919].
- Century Magazine—Jan., 1920, in the department, "The Tide of Affairs", 2413 Years Ago, Glenn Frank [a review of events of the First Secession at Rome].
- Deutsche Literaturzeitung—Oct. 23, Frederick Horn, Zur Geschichte der Absoluten Partizipialkonstruktion im Lateinischen (Eduard Hermann).
- Education—Jan., A Neglected Aspect of Education, M. B. Ogle; Feb., Latin, One of the Essentials of the New Curriculum, Mary L. Cobbs.

- Journal of Education*—Dec. 2, The Place of the Classics, Robert J. Aley.
- Journal of Educational Psychology*—Nov.-Dec., 1917, March, 1920, The Measurement of Ability in Latin, V. C. A. Henmon [Part I, Vocabulary, 8.515-538; Part II, Sentence Tests, 8.589-599; Part III, Vocabulary and Sentence Tests, 11.121-136].
- Lehren der Geschichte*—XVII, 6, Des Attischen Reiches Herrlichkeit und Untergang, R. von Pohlmann.
- Mannus—XI, 1, Ueber den Beginn der Bronzezeit in Mitteleuropa, G. Wilke.
- Methodist Quarterly Review*—Oct., The Catacombs of Rome, William Harrison.
- Museum Journal*, University of Pennsylvania—Dec., An Early Potter's Wheel, Stephen Bleecker Luce [the wheel is Cretan].
- Northerner* (The Magazine of Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England)—June, The "Electra": Some Literary Aspects of the Play, J. Wight Duff [illustrated]; *Electra*: Some Literary Aspects, A. H. T.; On the Choral Music of the "Electra", W. G. Whittaker.
- Open Court*—Jan.-Feb., Homer and the Prophets, or Homer and Now, Cornelia Steketee Hulst.
- Outlook*—Feb. 16, Photograph of Ostia from a Dirigible.
- Political Science Quarterly*—Dec., A Theory of History, Franklin H. Giddings [history is adventure; the urge to adventure is the cause of history].
- Presbyterian Banner*—Jan. 20, The Study of Greek and the Ministry, H. S. Scribner.
- Princeton Lectures*—June 12, Local Government vs. Paternalism: Municipal Government and Finance in the Roman Empire, Frank Frost Abbott.
- School and Society*—Feb. 26, A Course of Study for the Training of the College Teacher of Latin, Frederick M. Poster.
- Sewanee Review*—Oct.-Dec., Newman's Literary Preferences, Stanley T. Williams ["Classical literature, too, Newman made his own. Wherever the reader may travel in Newman's prose he will find the blessed isles of Homer, Euripides and Vergil. For Newman delighted in imagery and allusion drawn from the Greek and from the Latin. . . . Yet in one case only can definite proof of these influences on his style be named, and that one case is Cicero. . . . Writing to the Rev. John Hayes on April 13, 1869, he says, 'As to patterns for imitation, the only master of style I have ever had . . . is Cicero. I think I owe a great deal to him, and as far as I know to no one else. His great mastery of Latin is shown especially in his clearness'"]; Two Sonnets, Clinton Scollard [Paris figures in the one, Dian in the other]; Business and Politics in Carthage, Benjamin W. Wells [this long and interesting article shows how, from the time when, in the seventh century B. C., the alliance of Carthaginians and Etruscans and the battle of Aleria which forced the withdrawal of the Phocaeans from Corsica marked "the beginning of the first consistently conceived and steadfastly pursued policy of segregation of commercial spheres", the history of Carthage was determined by its "mercantile temperament", both during its ascendancy, which depended on enforced monopoly within its commercial sphere, and also during its failure and disaster. It was this mercantile temperament, avoiding war because it interfered with commerce, which dictated an opportunistic policy, and "so often robbed Carthage of the fruits of victory that were well within its grasp", as, for instance, when the conquest of Sicily was not pushed to its logical end, thus leaving the island an always weak link in the chain of security. This same temperament